

AMERICANS AND CARRANZAS CLASH; LOSSES REPORTED TO BE HEAVY

ENTENTE ALLIES ARE STRIVING TO POUR OIL OVER MEXICAN WATERS

Reports Reach Washington That Germany's Enemies Are Trying to Combat Alleged Teutonic Agitation.

INTERNATIONAL BODY MAY ARBITRATE TROUBLE

Friendly Nations Point Out That Provision of Treaty Could Be Invoked by General Carranza.

Washington, June 21.—Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon General Carranza by representatives of European powers to prevent him from forcing a break with the United States. Indirect reports reaching the state department today told of these efforts and said there was a possibility that they would be successful.

Agents of the entente allies are understood to be active for peace, particularly as they believe German influence has sought to inflame the Mexican government against the United States with a view to preventing this country from gathering in trade formerly controlled by Germany in Mexico, South and Central America.

Commission Could Be Called. It is pointed out that Carranza might have avoided war by calling for an international commission to decide the border situation as provided for in the treaty of 1848. So far, however, no suggestion for such a call has come from Mexico.

A definite statement has been received from General Carranza that he is doing all in his power to protect Americans in Mexico from violence. He is said to have given Special Agent Rodgers in Mexico City all the aid in his power in arranging for trains to carry American refugees from the interior to Vera Cruz. In several quarters here this was construed as evidence that he is not bent upon provoking hostilities.

Carranza Protects Americans. The state department had no advice bearing on these hopeful indications except that from Special Agent Rodgers announcing the progress of his efforts to get American citizens out. With the full consent of the Carranza authorities, he said, and the promise of adequate protection from possible bandit attacks, he had arranged for a special train to leave Mexico City tomorrow carrying Americans to Vera Cruz.

Mr. Rodgers added that he and his diplomatic assistants in the Mexican capital have been given every assurance of safe conduct and protection on their trip to the coast if it became necessary for them to leave. The corps of American newspaper correspondents there has decided to remain with Mr. Rodgers until such time as he may find it necessary to leave.

100 Residents Depart. Reports from border points said between 200 and 400 Americans had come out of Sonora during the last few days.

The United States today anxiously awaited word from Mexico City regarding General Carranza's attitude toward the American note sent him yesterday, for on him depends the question of war between the two republics.

Officials Expect War. High officials here admitted privately they look for war, although care was taken to avoid any formal statement.

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
New Mexico—Thursday and Friday fair; slightly cooler Thursday.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

For twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:
Maximum temperature, 88 degrees; minimum, 71 degrees; range 17 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 81 degrees; south wind; clear.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS.

\$24,590.35.

The Day in Congress

SENATE:

Met at noon.
Resumed debate on postoffice appropriation bill.

Adjourned at 5:37 p. m. to noon Thursday.

HOUSE:

Met at 11 a. m.
General debate begun on army appropriation bill.

Adjourned at 5:25 p. m. until 11 a. m. Thursday.

Funston's Report of Mexican Battle

Washington, June 21.—General Funston transmitted to the war department the following report from General Bell at El Paso:

"There was a clash at Carrizal, near Villa Ahumada, between Carranza and American troops, in which General Gomez and other Mexicans were killed, the number unknown. Number of Americans killed or wounded unknown.

"General Gomez sent a captain with an order to the American commander to go back, but the American commander said he was going to Villa Ahumada, and opened fire on the Mexican captain, wounding him. Americans attacked General Gomez but were thrown back."

"Prisoners were sent to Chihuahua. Garcia says this was telephoned at request of General Gonzales.

"An American, who was on the train today passing Villa Ahumada at 2:30, said he saw several dead Mexicans put on his train, among them a dead Mexican general. There were also several Mexican wounded. He gathered from talk there that the fight was with American cavalry, nine miles west and that the Americans were decoyed into a trap by the use of a Mexican flag of truce, and they were then fired upon by a machine gun. Report states that our troops engaged was the Tenth cavalry."

expressions or acts which might appear to be a declaration of war. The only answer required from General Carranza is action suppressing outlaw treatment of Americans, and officials feared against hope that this would not be done.

Military authorities were looking for the de facto government's attitude in Mexico threatening troop movements near the border today, and in preparation for these the war department was getting ready to act on General Funston's request for immediate dispatch of a number of national guard units to the border. It was said Secretary Baker and President Wilson probably would determine what organizations should be sent.

Several days may elapse before any great number of militia units can be mustered into the federal service. Reports of great enthusiasm and rapid recruiting continued to come in from many states.

Great interest was expressed in the probable course to be followed in case Mexicans attack the American column. It was regarded as probable that a general rapid advance would be ordered from the border to a line perhaps 100 or more miles south of the border. This line then would be fortified and held until volunteer reinforcements became available. Thus fighting would be thrown into the enemy's territory and the border protected against further bandit attacks by thorough policing of the country behind the main line.

A special train bearing several hundred American refugees from Mexico City to Vera Cruz was to leave Mexico City today, according to word from Special Agent Rodgers at the Mexican capital.

CARRANZAS BUSY AT MUNITIONS-MAKING

Laredo, Tex., June 21.—Approximately 17,000,000 rounds of ammunition have been taken in charge by Carranza authorities at various points throughout Mexico and the government factory is working twenty-four hours a day in order to augment this supply, according to one of the American refugees from Mexico City, arriving yesterday. The output of the government factory is approximately 20,000 rounds of cartridges daily, he said.

PERSHING MOVES TROOPS IN DEFIANCE OF MEXICANS

San Antonio, Tex., June 21.—General Pershing has given the Mexican troops the opportunity to make good their threat to attack him if he moved east or west, but the Mexicans declined the issue.

He sent a small force east to Guzman, about thirty-five miles from his line of communication, yesterday, to investigate a report that a concentration of Mexican troops had been made there. He reported the incident to General Funston today, adding that the detachment had returned without finding any Mexican troops in that vicinity.

Reports to department headquarters today told of the arrival of more troops at Ojinaga, opposite Presidio and at Piedras Negras, opposite Eagle Pass. Beyond Ojinaga increased activity was noticed, but officers here believe Colonel Gaston, commanding on the American side, has men enough to meet the situation. The heaviest addition to the Mexican border army was that at Piedras Negras, where General Murguia arrived with 2,000 men.

General Funston announced that to the army's equipment here there had been added today a large number of searchlights. General Parker reported from Brownsville that he had not been able to confirm the rumor that Americans at Carrizal had been massacred.

General Funston was notified by the war department today that detailed instruction had been sent to him for organization of regiments of infantry and two cavalry regiments under the army reorganization bill which will become effective July 1. The procedure will be to assign experienced non-commissioned officers from existing regiments to the new organization to handle the recruits.

NEWS OF FIGHT GIVES RISE TO MUCH ANXIETY IN WASHINGTON

If Deliberate Attempt to Back Carranza's Threat With Force Is Proved, War Must Follow.

THAT AMERICANS STARTED TROUBLE NOT BELIEVED

War Officials Doubt That Cavalrymen Violated Orders and Made Attack Upon Carrancistas.

MEXICAN EXTRAS TELL OF AMERICAN DEFEAT

Mexico City, June 21.—Extra editions of the newspapers and bulletins posted about the city tonight tell of the defeat of American troops at what is styled "the battle of Carrizal."

"The Americans are declared to have been dispersed and seventeen prisoners captured."

Washington, June 21.—Reports that American and Carranza troops had clashed aroused gravest apprehension here tonight for future relations between the United States and the Mexican de facto government already strained almost to the breaking point. Officials declined to make any prophecy as to the next step of the Washington government, saying that until details of the incident had been cleared up, it could not be determined whether a crisis had been precipitated. They made no effort to conceal their anxiety, but were not ready to abandon hope that an official account of what happened at Carrizal would remove the more threatening elements of the situation.

Wilson to Keep Word.

If it were a deliberate attempt to back up the Carranza edict by force, there seems little doubt that President Wilson will accept it as an act of war and make good his word in the latest communication to the de facto government in which he said that any such attempt would be followed by "the gravest consequences."

Whatever the outcome of the official investigation, however, it was admitted on every hand that the incident in itself presented a grave menace to the continuance of friendly relations and brought the Mexican situation to perhaps the most serious stage it has assumed in the many months of uncertainty.

Report of Clash Believed.

President Wilson remained at his office until late tonight receiving such meager information on the subject as was available. Secretary Baker was in close touch with the war department and the White House by telephone. There was every evidence that credence was given the report of the clash though the report came from Mexican sources and there was full realization of what it might mean. The Mexican story of the fight as given to General Bell by Consul Garcia at El Paso was forwarded to the war department by General Funston without comment. The wording of the dispatch led to the announcement by department officials that the reports had received confirmation from American sources.

Important Detail Doubtful.

A complete copy, however, revealed that General Bell had no information except that given him by the Mexican consul. While it was not accepted in that form as final confirmation, officials indicated that they had no doubt some sort of clash had occurred though they did not believe the consul's report that American troops had violated their orders and made an attack.

UNEASINESS REPORTED IN MEXICAN SEAPORT

Washington, June 21.—Commander Kavanaugh of the submarine Annapolis at Mazatlan, on the Mexican west coast, reported today that there was "slight uneasiness" among foreigners there and that communication with Mexico City had been cut. A dispatch from the cruiser Cleveland said that American citizens were leaving eleven men, fourteen women and two children having been taken aboard the Cleveland, and nineteen men, seventeen women and 11 children aboard the supply ship Glacier for transportation to the United States.

The only Americans remaining ashore at Guaymas are the Vice consul, three men and one woman.

PERSHING'S MEN HAVE SUPPLIES SUFFICIENT FOR 60 DAYS' STAY

Carranza Authorities Offer No Objection to Shipments to Casas Grande Over Mexico Northern Railroad.

STEADY STREAM OF MOTOR TRUCKS FLOWS

Food, Forage, Ammunition and Equipment Pouring Southward; El Paso Troops Held in Readiness.

Supplies for 60 Days.

As a result of these activities, General Pershing has on hand supplies sufficient to maintain his full force for sixty days.

In the last two weeks the quartermaster's depot at El Paso, costing \$2,500,000 pounds of oats and a large supply of hay to the Colonia Dublan base by way of the Mexican Northwestern. A large portion of this has gone forward since the situation became critical. The oats supply will feed General Pershing's animals for sixty days.

From the expeditionary base at Columbus, N. M., a steady stream of motor truck trains has poured south in the last few days carrying food, forage, supplies, ammunition and equipment. In addition, several hundred remounts, which had been concentrated here for emergency purposes, have been sent to General Pershing's cavalry troops in the last seventy-two hours.

On the other hand, reports in El Paso that several thousand Carrancista soldiers have been concentrated in the hills south of Juarez, were given color by the presence in the Mexican town today of a large number of strange officers, who came into Juarez on horseback. Their troops are said to be living in troop trains about ten miles south of the town on the line of the Mexican National railway. Accompanying the officers were two American negroes, both wearing Carrancista uniforms. They were themselves as soldiers, but returned evasive answers to questions as to their antecedents, giving rise to a belief that they are deserters from General Pershing's command.

El Paso Troops Ready.

El Paso continued calm tonight. General George Bell, Jr., announced that every military preparation had been completed and urging people to remain in their homes during any possible trouble. Soldiers and officers at Fort Bliss were still being held close to the post. Field rations and extra ammunition have been issued and pack and wagon trains loaded.

Fifty companies of infantry from the post were ordered tonight to assist the provost guard in patrolling the city, but it was asserted no especial significance could be attached to the order which was one of precaution.

Protection for Americans.

Dispatches to the Mexican consulate here from Mexico City tonight said that the department of foreign relations had informed the governor of Tabasco that Americans remaining in that state are to be afforded every safeguard in the event of hostilities granted other foreigners. These instructions followed a telegram from the governor saying that a number of Americans living in the state desired to remain.

Demonstrations continued in the Mexican capital with undiminished enthusiasm, according to the message. It was stated that all have been orderly and have consisted largely of music and speeches. The dispatches added that military instruction of Mexican volunteers will be held in the various plazas of the city beginning Sunday.

Banker's Wife Gets Judgment.

London, June 21, 12 noon.—Mrs. Rita Armstrong Drexel, wife of Anthony J. Drexel, the American banker, was given judgment against her husband for a yearly allowance of \$50,000 by Justice Neville in the chancery court today.

Twenty U. S. Cavalrymen Said to Have Been Killed

Interesting Sequels to Call for Militia

Chicago, June 21.—Wedding bells rang out an even dozen times in Chicago yesterday as the direct result of the call of President Wilson for national guardsmen to serve on the Mexican border.

In the farewells of officers and privates there was time taken for jaunts to the city hall, and when the day had ended four troopers of the First cavalry, five infantrymen of the Seventh and three recruits in other regiments had taken wives.

Several weddings, which were to have taken place in the near future were postponed, it was announced.

Baltimore, Md., June 21.—Of the fourteen sons, all living, of Mrs. Mary Wolfe, of this city, six now wear the uniform of United States soldiers. Two are with the Twelfth cavalry in Mexico, one is a member of the Twelfth artillery stationed in Vermont, and three are members of the Fourth regiment, Maryland national guard.

Bloomington, Ind., June 21.—Prospects for the Indian football team for fall have been given a severe setback by the mobilization of the national guard for service along the Mexican border. Six men who were reasonably sure of places on the 1916 eleven are members of the Indiana national guard, which it is expected will be concentrated at Fort Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis the latter part of the week.

Chicago, June 21.—The needs of passing through this city. The Pittsburgh in its threatened difficulties with Mexico are being given prior consideration by horse dealers at the local stock yards. Horses originally intended for the British and French governments are being brought forward for inspection by buyers for the Illinois guards.

Nearly 2,000 horses, which were to have been sent to the 4th Cavalry war, yesterday were submitted for the approval of Lieutenant George M. Fox and George T. Harz, of the First cavalry, Illinois national guard. These officers took nearly a thousand of the animals and were at the yards again today to get options on about 400 more.

Portland, Ore., June 21.—At the suggestion of Governor Ernest Lister, of Washington, president of the Western governors' conference, Governor James Withcomb, of Oregon, secretary of the conference, officially announced that the fifth annual western conference at Salt Lake City had been indefinitely postponed owing to the military situation.

Pittsburgh, June 21.—Pittsburgh will follow the precedent established in the Civil war, and feed all soldiers the United States government forburgh chapter of the woman's division for preparedness will have the work in charge and city council has agreed to pay all expenses.

Los Angeles, June 21.—An offer to organize a "regiment or brigade" largely composed of German soldiers and German-American "volunteers" for Mexican service, "if needed," has been made in a letter to President Wilson by Colonel Emil Block, honorary lieutenant of the Los Angeles police department. It was announced today.

New York, June 21.—In a letter to a recruiting officer for the Pittsburgh military training camp, Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Pittsburgh Telegraph and Cable company, declares that from a national point of view, it is a mistake for a telegraph company to have its operators prepare for and enlist in the regular army, instead of serving their country in the capacity for which they are peculiarly fitted.

The company had been asked to grant to some of their operators a four weeks' leave of absence to attend the Plattburgh camps. In his reply made public today, Mr. Mackay said:

"It may not have occurred to you that telegraph operators are needed in time of war, far more as telegraph operators than as soldiers or officers. The attendance of these operators at the camp at Plattburgh would not aid the nation anywhere near so much as to have them available for telegraph purposes in case of war."

FEDERAL ATTORNEY IS ACCUSED OF CONTEMPT

Washington, June 20.—Contempt charges against H. Snowden Marshall, United States district attorney at New York, because of his criticism of a house sub-committee, were sustained by the house today by a vote of 208 to 85, and the sergeant at arms was ordered to take Marshall into custody and bring him before the bar of the house.

It is expected that a public reprimand will be the sentence imposed on Mr. Marshall when he is brought before the bar of the house. The action is the outgrowth of impeachment proceedings brought against him by Representative Buchanan.

MEXICANS LOSE GENERAL; COMMANDER AT JUAREZ LAYS BLAME FOR ATTACK UPON PERSHING'S MEN

ENCOUNTER OCCURS AT CARRIZAL, NINETY MILES SOUTH OF TEXAS LINE

Seventeen Prisoners Captured by de Facto Troops; Constitutional Chief Said to Have Sent Two Dispatch-bearers to Request the Foreign Troops to Withdraw to Their Base; Second Messenger Was Fired Upon, Is Charge; Americans Move Forward and Attack Mexican Forces, According to Statement of Carranza Officer; Captives Said to Admit That Fault Lies With Expeditionary Force; U. S. Detachment Was Part of Scouting Patrol From Guzman, Returning to Pershing's Line of Communication; Scene of Battle Nine Miles South of Villa Ahumada, Mexican Field Base in Northern Chihuahua.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

EL PASO, Tex., June 21.—American and Carranza troops fought a bloody battle today only a few hours after President Wilson's six thousand word rebuke yesterday to General Carranza had gone forward to Mexico City. With which side victory rested is not known.

The engagement took place on the Santo Domingo ranch near the Mexican town of Carrizal, which is nine miles southwest of Villa Ahumada, the Mexican field headquarters in northern Chihuahua. The number of dead, American or Mexican, was not definitely known here tonight, but nearly a score of General Pershing's men are said to have been killed and the Mexicans are said to have lost more than two score. Seventeen Americans are said to have been captured and to have been hurried to Chihuahua City under adequate guard. A machine gun used by the Mexicans is reported to have done heavy execution.

Mexican Numbers Unknown.

The Americans engaged are thought to have been members of a troop from the Tenth cavalry, a negro regiment, returning from a scouting trip to Guzman. The size of the Mexican force, whose commander, General Felix Gomez, was killed, is not known.

News of the battle was received in Juarez early this afternoon by General Francisco Gonzales, Carranza commander of the military zone of the border. For some reason or other, General Gonzales kept the story secret until late in the afternoon, when an American, J. C. Huppel, returning to the border from the interior, brought to El Paso the news that he had seen numbers of Mexican dead along the Mexican Central railroad track at Villa Ahumada and had been told that there had been an encounter with the "gringos."

Americans Are Blamed.

General Gonzales' first step after confirming the news was to issue a statement placing the blame on the American commander. He charged that the American troops fired first on the Mexicans and that their shots were directed at a courier who had just presented to them a request that they retire.

American army officers declared absolute disbelief tonight in General Gonzales' assertions. The opinion was expressed that if the Americans fired on the Mexicans they did so because it was necessary in order to insure their own safety. Gen-